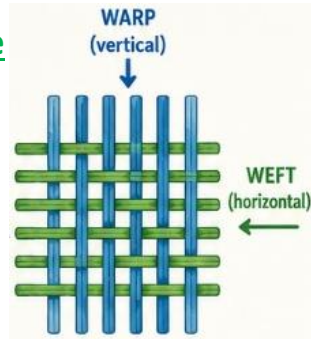


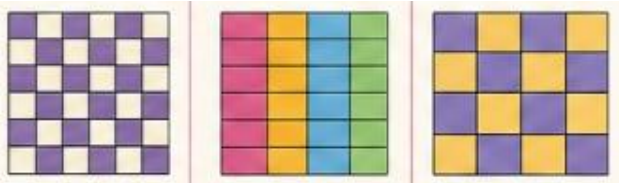


Key Knowledge

Warp and weft are the two sets of threads used in weaving fabric. The warp threads stay still, providing strength and the weft threads are woven over and under the warp.



There are different types of **weaving** patterns which can be created using different colours and techniques.



This is how weaving works:



1. **Warp** threads are spread tightly on the **loom**.

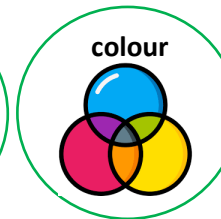
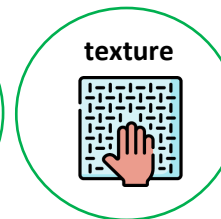
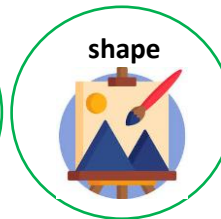
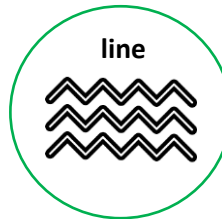


2. The **weft** thread is passed over and under the warp threads.



3. This process repeats to create fabric.

Weaving can be used to make lots of things. For example: clothes, blankets, rug and baskets.



Key Questions

Is weaving still an important industry today?

Find out more!

Key Vocabulary

Meaning

weaving	the process in which two or more fibres interlock to make a useful object
loom	a machine used to make cloth by weaving threads together
man-made yarn	long, thin string made by people in factories, used for knitting or crocheting
plant-based yarn	long, thin string made from plants like bamboo or cotton, used for knitting or crocheting
animal source yarn	long, thin string made from animal's hair, used for knitting or crocheting
warp	vertical threads which run up and down on a loom
weft	horizontal threads which run side to side on a loom and weave in and out of the warp threads

Did you know...

Weaving has been used for thousands of years. Over time, the weaving process has developed.



The **Ancient Egyptians** used flax fibres to create linen fabrics.

People in the **Iron Age** used vertical warp weighted looms to weave colourful patterned fabrics.



The **Anglo-Saxons and Vikings** used vertical looms to weave different patterns such as stripes and checks. They also used smaller looms to make braids to decorate the hems of their clothes.



The **Victorians** invented looms that were powered by water or steam.

